UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/646,340	08/21/2003	Fong Liaw	HAMMP002	8337

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EXAMINER
SHAND, ROBERTA A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2616	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/09/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 10/06)

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		10/646,340	LIAW ET AL.
		Examiner	**Art Unit**	
		Roberta A. Shand	2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *21 August 2003*.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on
> sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2.   Claims 1- 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hartmann (U.S.

5905873).

3.   Regarding claim 1, Hartmann teaches a method of processing a packet comprising:

receiving the packet; translating the packet from a first protocol-specific format (generic

protocol) to a canonical packet format (col. 3, lines 17-26); translating the packet from the

canonical packet format to a second protocol-specific format (fig. 8); and forwarding the packet.

4.   Regarding claim 2, Hartmann teaches (fig. 7b) the canonical packet format is a generic

format (predefined generic packet format) that can represent multiple protocol-specific formats.

5.   Regarding claim 3, Hartmann teaches (fig. 8) the translating is performed in a network

device.

6.   Regarding claim 4, Hartmann teaches (fig. 7b) the translating is performed in a network

switch.

7.   Regarding claim 5, Hartmann teaches (fig. 7b) the translating is performed in a network

switch that includes a pooling switch.

8.   Regarding claim 6, Hartmann teaches the first and second protocol-specific formats are

the same. Hartmann teaches (col. 3, lines 17-26) that the packet format types can comprised a

plurality of protocols.

9.   Regarding claim 7, Hartmann teaches (col. 15, line 60 – col. 16, line 12) translating

includes copying protocol-specific fields from the packet in the first protocol-specific format.

10.   Regarding claim 8, Hartmann teaches (col. 15, line 60 – col. 16, line 12) translating

includes copying protocol-specific fields from the packet in the first protocol-specific format to

protocol-specific fields in the packet in the canonical packet format.

11.   Regarding claim 9, Hartmann teaches (col. 15, line 60 – col. 16, line 12) translating

includes copying general fields from the packet in the first protocol-specific format.

12.   Regarding claim 10, Hartmann teaches (col. 15, line 60 – col. 16, line 12) translating

includes copying multiple protocol-specific fields from the packet in the first protocol-specific

format.

13.   Regarding claim 11, Hartmann teaches (col. 15, line 60 – col. 16, line 12) translating includes copying protocol-specific fields from the packet in the first protocol-specific format to common fields in the packet in the canonical (generic) packet format.

14.   Regarding claim 12, Hartmann teaches (col. 15, line 60 – col. 16, line 12) a method of processing a packet as recited in claim 1 wherein translating includes: copying protocol-specific fields from the packet in the first protocol-specific format to protocol-specific fields in the packet in the canonical packet format; copying general fields from the packet in the first protocol-specific format to general fields in the packet in the canonical packet format; and copying common fields from the packet in the first protocol-specific format to common fields in the packet in the canonical packet format (It is inherent is Hartmann's system that copying takes place in order to convert the generic packet format back to the original protocol).

15.   Regarding claim 13, Hartmann teaches (figs. 7b and 8) the translating is performed in a network device; translating the packet from the first protocol-specific format to the canonical (generic packet format) packet format occurs during data ingress; and translating the packet from the canonical packet format to the second protocol-specific format occurs during data egress.

16.   Regarding claim 14, Hartmann teaches (col. 3, lines 17-26) a network device for processing a packet comprising: an ingress interface for receiving the packet (fig. 7b, input packet format); an ingress processing engine configured to translate a packet from a first protocol-specific format to a canonical packet format; an egress processing engine (output packet

format) configured to translate the packet from the canonical packet format to a second protocol-specific format ; and an egress interface for forwarding the packet.

17.   Regarding claim 15, Hartmann teaches (fig. 6) the ingress and egress interfaces are the same physical interface Hartmann teaches in fig. 6 that the crossbar is single sided so the protocol converters are both input and output devices.

18.   Regarding claim 16, Hartmann teaches (fig. 8) the ingress and egress processing engines are implemented on a single physical processor.

Conclusion

19.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Roberta A. Shand whose telephone number is 571-272-3161. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00am-5:30pm.

20.   If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on 571-272-3155. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.
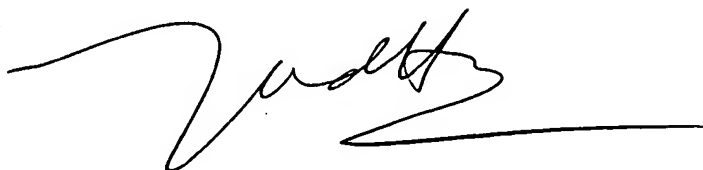
21.   Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Roberta A Shand
Examiner
Art Unit 2616

HUY D. VU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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